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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CURCULATION.
State of Nebruska.
County of Bouglas.
George B Tzschuer, secretary of The Ber
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber
or the secretary of Sally Ber r the week ending January 24, 1891, was a Sunday, January 18. Monday, January 19. Vednesday, January 20..... Vednesday, January 21, Thursday, January 22. Friday, January 21

Saturday, January 24. Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK 28,412 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January A. D. 1891. N. P. Fett, Notary Public.

N. P. Fern.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Bouglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber.

Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dany Ber for the month of January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March. 1890, 20,815 copies; for April. 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for October, 1890, 20,750 copies; for Nevember, 1890, 22,130 copies; for December, 1890, 21,471 copies.

George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1890, N. P. Fern.

Notary Public.

This will be a happy Sunday at Fort Omaha, for "Johnny comes marching home again-hurrah!"

that of Nebraska, is engaged in straightening legislative kinks.

IT is to be hoped that there will be no occasion to regret the early withdrawal of the troops from Pine Ridge.

No legislative business will be transacted at Lincoln today. But, then, none is transacted on any other days.

THE North Dakota democrats have named the United States senator, but as he is a republican it is easy to forgive

MARKET houses and independent brick factories are necessaries of progressive life which Omaha should establish at an early day.

AND now the Chicago gas trust has gone after the harvester trust. We may yet see a new illustration of the old motto, that "to trust is to bust."

THERE is one consolation about the triangular senatorial fight in Illinois. Neither of the three candidates is rich enough to buy out either of the others. THE silver lining to the congressional

bullion pool threatens to precipitate a national scandal, compared with which the Credit Mobilier was a mere bagatelle. THE hardest thing ever said of Grover

Cleveland comes from the Southern Times of Virginia. It says: "We doubt very much if he could carry Texas · again." SALT LAKE business men propose to

give their patronage to the railroad which gives the city the most favorable rates. Salt Lake business men exhibit a collective level head.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the Sheedy case in Lincoln is a literary curiosity. It is one of the best of recent specimens of legal phraseology carried to the verge of idiocy.

It is now proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Sitting Bull. As the movement originates in the neighborhood of New York, there is no danger of haste in design or execution.

THE average legislator does not object to receiving and utilizing railroad courtesies. The main objection is against the form in which the pass is printed, and its give-away look when flashed at the conductor.

THE legislature has frittered away three weeks on the preliminaries of the contest. And now it is proposed they should fritter away another week or two with women suffragists who tramp round the country in cavalry pants.

IT WAS unnecessary for St. John to assure the public that he would not decline the Kansas senatorship, if tendered. The only thing St. John is known to have declined was in invitation to explain his sell out to Grover Cleveland.

THE legislature has received many petitions asking for action on irrigation, and has appointed a special committee to consider them. Elsewhere THE BEE presents the chief features embodied in the report of the Colorado commission, appointed for the purpose of revising the laws of that state. It should have much weight with the friends of the movement in Nebraska, which is now assuming large proportions.

WHEN the twine trust spread its tentacles over the northwest, Minnesota was the first state to come to the defense of the farmers. A twine factory was established. The movement was enthuslastically endorsed by the grain growers. Now that the plant is in operation, enthusiasm has declined, and it is doubtful whether a market can be found at home for the output. The quality of the product is all right. The trouble is to find a sufficient number of farmers patriotic enough to patronize a state institution. The moral of the Minnesota incident is that states cannot rely on the staying qualities of those who yell the

STATE CONTROL IN EDUCATION In the current number of the Educa-

tional Review Prof. Andrew S. Draper farmers. discusses the limits of state control in education. Although by no means new. the subject is one of perennial interest, way or another, serious attention in a number of the states. Mr. Draper begins by saying that the common impression that education may be for good or for evil seems to be without authority. It can only be for good. It has reference only to mental and moral development, and in its true sense is the harmonious development of the whole human nation up to the best and highest possibilities. The state being an association of individuals for the maintenance of rights essential to all its members and which can be enforced, and existing for the better obtaining of the true ends of each individual and of society collectively, then one of the principal ends for which states are organized is the production of education. To what extent ought the state to provide the facilities and helps for the mental and moral development of its citizens, and how far should it go in controlling the directions in which such development should proceed and the processes by which it may succeed, are the questions which Mr. Draper propounds and answers.

He insists that the state must strictly

regard the principle that all individuals must be treated alike, that one must not be helped at the cost of another. Unless general authority is exercised and substantial aid extended, ignorance and victousness grow more rapidly than intelligence and virtue, therefore the state must provide educational facilities and must control and direct educational processes so far as may be necessary to its own security and the most perfect attainment of the ends for which it exists. Without undertaking to determine how much and what education the state should provide, and what may wisely and safely be left to the affluent circumstances or the intelligence and enterprise of individuals, Mr. Draper suggests some gen-THE supreme court of Colorado, like eral principles the observance of which he regarded as essential. The state, he says, manifestly ought not to require any of its members to pay for the support of education to which he may properly object on conscientious grounds Public education must be along lines which are not of doubtful expediency and which are clearly of public and general utility. The elements of an education must be provided most thoroughly and completely, for these may be extended to all children, but bevond an elementary education the true rule would be different in different cases. Great states must necessarily make larger and better provision for public education than small ones, for large cities and thickly settled territory greatly augment the probability of illiteracy and vice. It is not enough for the state to attempt to educate the poor alone. The education of the rich and poor together is of the highest public importance. Education by the state necessarily extends so far as to effect discipline, exact obedience, and inspire respect for authority. The government must develop a feeling of loyalty and a spirit of patriotism, and it can do it more effectually in connection with public edcational work than in any other way. And whatever the state does undertake to do it must do with thoroughness and

> It is not necessary that the state shall limit the extent of the course of instruction, but it may very properly say that certain branches are of general necessity and must be pursued. The state need not say who shall teach the schools, but it is bound to say who shall not, if it expects to attain desirable results. Without assuming to limit or control all of the public educational work which a locality may wish to undertake, the state is still bound to see that what is done shall conform to its general plans and purposes, and shall be of such a character that it may be properly supported by funds resulting rom general taxation. It is also bound to see that the educational facilities in all localities are sufficient in extent and of such a character as will insure results which it deems essential to the well being of the state. Without endorsing all the views advanced by Mr. Draper, it can be said that in the cardinal principle that he advocates, that of close governmental supervision and control of educational affairs, he is undoubtedly in line with the most intelligent opinion on this subject.

completeness. It must not undertake to

do everything, but it must have good

understood and it must execute them

with precision.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY AGAIN.

Although the last legislature offered a bounty of one cent a pound for all beet hungry, the naked and the vicious of a sugar manufactured in Nebraska, it made no appropriation for its payment. It thus happens that the Grand Island company, having manufactured 736,400 pounds of sugar, must go to the legislature and ask for the payment of a special claim of \$7,364.

It is to be hoped, for the credit of the state, that the claim will be promptly allowed. There is still talk of repealing the bounty. The demand for this action rests on an entirely superficial view of the questions involved.

In 1890 the United States sent \$90,000,-000 to Europe to pay for beet sugar. Of this amount Nebraska alone contributed at least \$1,500,000. Besides the sum sent abroad, Nebraska also paid nearly \$2,000,000 more for the item of sugar, which went to the planters of Louisiana and the West Indies. These figures are based on the returns of the last census, showing the state's population to be 1,056,000, and on an annual consumption

of 55 pounds of sugar per capita. When Nebraska becomes able to supply her own sugar the great sum of \$3,500,000, now sent mostly to foreign countries will be retained in circulation at home. That is one of the bene fits which the people receive in return for the bounty they pay. Meanwhile, the sugar industry will assist to build up cities and towns and to profitably diversify our agriculture. It will also draw to

mow sent abroad from other states to pay for beet and cane sugar raised by foreign

It is not to be thought for an instant that the state will repudiate the obligation already incurred under the bounty, and is just at present receiving. In one or that it will cripple its most promising industry by repealing the law that largely helped to plant it on our soil.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. According to the report of its secretary the Nebraska*State Historical society is in a flourishing condition. During the past two years over 1,500 volumes relating to pioneers of Nebraska and interesting mementoes of incidents that have occurred since the settlement of the state have been added to its valuable collection. Up to this time the society has received very little material help from the state. Its work has been almost entirely done by its founders, who for the most part are citizens who have been prominent in the earlier history of the state.

Secretary Howard makes an interesting statement of his views of the scope and importance of the society's work. He says:

Its proper object, I think, is, therefore, first, it should aim to collect everything, written or unwritten, necessary for a complete history of Nebraska. It should furnish material for an exhaustive bibliography of this commonwealth. Secondly, it should contain all the most valuable material relating to the sister states of the northwest, Thirdly, it should, so far as possible, comprise local histories and other publications!for every other state of the union, as well as the documents published by the national go vernment.

In New England and nearly all the older states the historical societies are among the most honored and most useful of public institutions. They are the treasure houses wherein the people hoard the relics and the records of their ancestors, and preserve the written as well as the unwritten history of their development from the time the first white man set foot on their soil. No important general or local history has been written in this country without consulting their rich stores of informa-

The State Historical society of Nebraska has equally important work to do. It will be fortunate indeed if it finds such devoted friends and supporters as similar societies have attracted to themselves elsewhere.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE. The eleventh annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance will meet in Omaha next Tuesday. The attendance of representatives of the organization is expected to be unusually large, and as it will be one of the most important conventions in the history of the alliance the result of its deliberations will be regarded with great and general interest. Meeting at a time when the agricultural interest is uppermost in public attention and the voice of the farmer is exerting a more potential influence in the country than almost ever before, the proceedings of the convention of the National Alliance will have much more than or-

dinary significance. There will be found elsewhere in our columns a communication from the secretary of the Alliance, Mr. August Post, in which he defines the character and objects of the organization. The fundamental law of the Alliance requires that ts methods shall be absolutely partisan, and in rigidly adhering to this wise principle the secretary says a moral vantage ground has been secured the importance and value of reasons for what it does, its plans must which cannot be too highly estimated. be well defined, its purposes must be well It has enabled the Alliance to obtain for its representations and demands a respectful and earnest consideration which it could hardly have secured under different conditions, and has won for ita degree of public confidence that is a source of strength in all its efforts to promote the interests and welfare of

those engaged in agriculture. The National Farmers' Alliance has done a most valuable work in both an educational and social way among members. It has lated careful and thorough study in various directions where the the interests of the agricultural class are concerned, has impressed upon its membership the necessity of a just regard for the rights of others, and has created throughout the organization a sentiment of wholesome conservatism which has thus far prevented it from being drawn into the support of any radical or reactionary policies. It is safe to assume that the forthcoming convention will do nothing to impair the claim to public confidence which the National Farmers' Alliance en joys.

BOOTH'S IDEA IN AMERICA.

cities of America.

Probably no book of its kind ever published has created so profound an impression on the middle and upper classes of the werld as Booth's "Darkest England." His plan for relieving the part of their load of poverty and sin is in fair way to be tried in the larger cities of Great Britain. Why is it not applicable, at least in part, to the larger

The existence of a mass of poverty and gnorance in the midst of the splendor of civilization is not less striking in Boston, New York and Chicago than it is in London, In this country it has found no master hand to draw its portrait and propose a remedy, as Booth has done for London, but it has been the subject of countless novels, sermons and phillipies, none of which have succeeded in making an impression upon the object of their solicitude. Within three months a prominent magazine published a symposium by noted divines on the subject, 'What Shall Be Done with Destitution in Boston?" The worthy suggestions of the noted divines have been laid away on the library shelves with the magazine that contained them, but the destitute people of Boston are shivering in their tenements and enduring the hardships of an unusually cruel winter. Why not give Booth's idea a chance?

The fundamental idea of "Darkest England" is that there is work, food and clothing enough in this world to keep everybody busy, satisfied and warm. Whether the principle is economically correct or not does not matter. It is at

rich waste enough food, clothing and other articles to do much to relieve the suffering of the very poor. It is also true that a part of the poverty that exists is due to the operation of the same causes that are responsible for great wealth, and that the tendencies of the day drive the rich and the poor further and further apart. If General Booth has assiggestion that will help to equalize the prosperity of the times, and to bring the upper and lower classes closer together, it is as worthy to be studied

in America as in Europe. It is not tikely that any large fund can immediately be raised to attempt an experiment with the whole of Booth's plan in New York, Boston or Chicago. But there is apparently no reason why some of its simple features cannot be put into operation with revenues already available for the relief of the poor. For instance, is there anything impracticable about the salvage brigade, which would systematically collect good broken victuals from the homes of the well-to-do and apply it the sustenance of the men, women and children who cannot get enough to eat? What is there to prevent the adoption of the suggestions for cheap shelter for the homeless, or the labor yard where men and women can earn at the commonest trades the small sum required to pay for bed and board under the Booth plan? Is there not at least the germ of a good idea in the suggestion of a labor exchange, of a poor man's lawyer, and even of a poor man's bank, which would enable the man who must borrow money on his coat, to buy bread for his wife and children, to obtain it for as low a rate of interest as the mer-

chant pays? It is in these simpler details of the scheme of "Darkest England" that there appears to be some hope of good for the great American cities. The broader features of the plan, such as the colonies in city, country and over-sea, the industrial villages and the industrial and religious institutions, may well be left for Booth to illustrate by their practical workings in England. So much of the plan as depends only on the organization of a system which shall apply the waste of the prosperous to the sustenance of the very poor is capable of trial at once.

A city of Omaha's size happily lacks most of the elements for a successful experiment of this kind, but perhaps New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago may find in it the panacea for an evil which they have long bewailed.

Another incident has happened to cause irritation between the United States and Great Britain. An exposition will be opened in the city of Kingston, Jamaica, this week, in which the governments of all the countries of the western hemisphere will be represented except the United States. It appears that this government was not invited to participate, and report has it that there is a great deal of indignation in official circles in Washington over what is assumed to be an intentional and delibérate snub. Of course the idea is absurd that Mr. Blaine or anybody else connected with the government is the least bit annoyed because the United States was not invited to be represented in a colonial fair, but if it be true that the British government declined to endorse the efforts of the managers of the exposition to secure the participation of this coun try, the fact does show a feeling of commercial unfriendliness which might warrant a small measure of indignation. It is easy to believe that the tory government of Great Britain is quite capable of

such action. THERE is not a city east or west with the population of Omaha that cannot boast of one or more market houses where meats, poultry, vegetables and provisions can be procured directly from the producer by the consumer. In all other cities these market houses are not only self-sustaining, but they produce a revenue. The greatest advantage of the market house to a city is the cheapen ing of the cost of living to the middle and wage-earning classes, and the facility with which the health officers can carry on the inspection of all the food products that are placed on sale.

By cheapening the cost of living to its workingmen Omaha would be in better condition to compete with eastern manufacturers. We are in the heart of the corn belt where all food products can be laid down at our door much cheaper than they are sold for in any other part of the country. All we need is a place where the producer and consumer can be brought together. The question is how much longer will Omaha remain without a market house.

COLORADO has developed a genius whose inventive skill promises to de prive the hangman of his occupation. Officials required by law to preside at involuntary suicides are loath to touch the button or sever the cord that opens the gates of eternity. Hence the necessity for an appliance that will get in its deadly work automatically. Yankee shrewdness combined with mountain experience promises to fill the bill. The machine is a self executioner, operated by water power, and so delicately arranged that when the victim steps upon the platform the machinery is set in motion and the descent occurs at precise moment prayers are finished. Thus Mother Necessity comes to the rescue of sheriffs and makes every criminal his own executioner.

WE print elsewhere a letter from Rev. Walter Conway of the Irish clergy, detailing the deplorable condition of the children of his parish. Out of over one thousand children in his flock, one-half are obliged to abandon school for want of sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. The district Fr. Conway represents is the poorest and most desolate in Ireland, and he appeals with touching pathos for assistance "from those whom God has blessed with the means to do so." THE BEE urg is the friends of Ireland and especially those attached to that country by ties of kindred to organize and respond to the appeal in a substantial manner.

THE state board of lunacy and charity of Massachusetts has just issued its this state, in time, much of the money least true that the well-to-do and the annual report, and it notes the continued

increase of insanity out of proportion to NEBRASKA NEWSPAPER NEWS. the increase of population. Statistics show that insanity is rapidly increasing in this country, as well as in Europe, and the fact is engaging the very serious attention of medical scientists. The increase of lunacy is of course mainly among the poorer classes, and the more plausible explanation is found in the antense strain which the requirements of modern life impose.

IF IT were not for the serious aspect of the case the people of Nebraska would certainly have reason to feel hilarious at the learned dissertations on constitutional law by such eminent jurists as Strickler of Omaha and Jay Burrows of Filley. To read their inflammatory tirade against the supreme court one would imagine that these legal luminaries had filled seats on the supreme bench of the United States. When, however, we recall the fact that the Strickler held the post of Pullman sleeping car conductor three years ago and Jay. Burrows was running a sheep ranch down in Gage county about the same time their declamations on the tyranny of the supreme court are enough to make a horse laugh.

NEW YORK contributes nearly \$1,000, 000 a year to rescue the down-trodden heathen in foreign lands. Statistics show there are 325,355 heathen in New York City. This is an instance of distance lending enchantment to the heathen.

THE German parliament refused by scant majority to repeal the prohibition of American pork. Meanwhile the business of rebarreling and rebranding American pork at Hamburg is growing.

New York World. The argument for transferring Indian man-

Soul in That.

agement to the war department may be stated in four words. The army is honest.

Bearing the Mercury.

Springfield Republican.
Congressman Funston attended the white house reception on new year's day, and after shaking hands with the chief executive in the blue room, wandered into the big east 100m, and there paused to exclaim: "Wonder if there is a stove anywhere about? Shaking hands with Harrison has given me a chill."

Cause of the Fuss.

Now it turns out that the cause of the war flurry in England some two weeks ago was a dispatch sent to the London Times by its-Philadelphia correspondent making it appear that this government was about to assemble a powerful naval force in the North Pacific ocean. By drawing on his plentiful fund of misinformation the correspondent had created the impression in London that the United States was preparing to go to war over the Behring sea question—a belief which it is scarcely necessary to say was totally unfounded. Secretaries Blaine and Tracy have done what they could to allay English misapprehension and alarm, and it is to be hoped that, this end having been accomplished, diplomatic negotiations may now resume their peaceful

Farmers Well Fixed.

Nothing is doing Iowa farmers so much good as the opportunity now offered them of telling their personal experiences of the good they have done themselves and families in the work of developing Iowa farms. A review of the personal record gives them pride in themselves, dignides their work, and rounds out their pride in and love for Iowa. emantest finite of the world are the fruits of one's own self-denial and industry.

Down in Mahaska county a farmer who seems to know what he is talking about says that "the farmers now have on deposit in our banks more money than any other class of people in the county;" that "they have 60 per cent of all the deposits in the banks and more than this of the time deposits," and that "they not only have money on deposit,

but often money loaned to other parties." POLITICAL POINTS.

New York World: The senate is wrong in saying that the unit of value in the United States is the dollar. It is work. Washington Post: The list of wounded outside the breastworks is becoming more

and more non-partison in its nature. Washington Post: Ex-Governor Thaver his mind is perfectly sound. If this bo true, it makes an excellent companion piece for his nerve. Boston Globe: The country has lately

neard plenty of silver speech. It should now meditate for a little while in golden silence, before jumping to rash conclusions. Philadelphia Press: Rumor has is that Governor Campbell's message is to be used as a text book in the Sunday schools of Ohio. It was far too goody-goody for the legislature.

Philadelphia Ledger: The weary struggle over the force bill is blocking business in both houses, and is almost sure to force the alling of an extra session of congress on March 4.

Hartford Courant: Uncle Sam's known sentiments on the subject will probably be sufficient to deter the biggest and most islandhungry of European powers from any experi ents in the pouncing and grabbing line Washington Post: It is said that Mr. Cleveland held up his hands in horror when he was informed of Governor Hill's decision

is to the senatorship. Mr. Cleveland is not the first man to hold up his hands while be ing relieved. Springfield Republican: Congressman ' temper frequently gets the better of A man who cannot control his temper under trying circumstances ought not to re ceive serious consideration as a candidate for the speakership. This is as plain as the tra-

ditional pikestaff. New York Tribune: To our mind Mills came nearer filling his own ideal when he was guardian-in-ordinary of the Dark Lantern in the last congress than at any other period in his career. It is not yet plain that the next congress will be provided with a utensil of this kind; if so, Mills will feel lonesome un-

less his place is near it. Springfield Republican: Governor Hill has been in office continually for twenty-one years. During that period the country has made wonderful strides in material progress; therefore our present proud position as a nation is due to Governor Hill. This syllogism has been developed in strict accordance with a favorite argument concerning an extreme protective tariff.

Boston Herald: We certainly trust that the action taken by the business men of Boston in entering this protest will be followed up by similar action taken by the business men of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large mercantile centers. A large par of the success that has attended the efforts of the silver inflationists has grown out of the want of organized resistance on the part of those who are in opposition to their plans.

New York Herald: Mr. Gorman and his plucky followers are making a brave and termined fight against the force bill in senate. Perhaps it is vain to hope that this most iniquitous measure will be defeated, but the day of its passage should be delayed as long as possible by every honorable means known to parliamentary tactics. The party which can seriously push such a policy to conclusion deserves nothing better than utter and complete annihilation, a measure of punishment which it will receive in 1892.

Henry Slack of Vicksburg, Mich., aged seventy-five, took his ax the other day and spit 301 fence rails by way of getting up an appetite for his supper.

The Bloomington Echo has again been thosen the official paper of Franklin county It is reported that an alliance paper is to be started in Dakota county by a joint stock company.

Al Hummel has rented the Auselmo Sun to the former publisher, and returned to his Cody Lake ranch.

The Broken Bow Republican suspended for four days last week, but it is again appearing regularly from its new quarters. The Falls City News has a lady reporter in the person of Miss May Maddox, and the Journal in the person of Myrtle Abby.

F. A. Scherzinger of the Nelson Cazette has gone to Pine Ridge on a sight-seeing trip. He will visit the Wounded Knee battlefield. W. T. Hastings, late editor of the Burwell Enterprise, has gone to Washington to accept a position in the government printing office.

The Oakdale Sentinel has been cut down to a five-column folio and is all printed at home. A number of Nebraska papers have been obliged to ensmall as a result of the hard times.

Colonel George P. Marvin of the Beatrice Democrat has been drawn on a jury, commenting on the matter the colonel sa "Virtue is its own reward. The jury for the March term of the district court is to be one of more than ordinary intelligence and the editor of the Democrat is on it."

PASSING JESTS.

Indian's Friend: Raising savages is a very Binghamton Republican: The meat of volume is generally found on the table of contents.

Elmira Gazette: The minister is a temper ate man, but he always responds to a "Will you join us?" Indianapolis Journal: Between its seal-

skins and its redskins the government is having a right lively time. Boston Transcript: People are peculiarly rullible at a swell dinner where they are arrayed in swallow-tale suits. Chicago News: Senators Vanco and Ve

have both occu renominated. This will prevent two V's from becoming X. New York Herald: If you want to get common cents munt through the contribution boxes in any church in the land.

Yankee Blade: He-Do you always read the fashion notes in the paper! She-No, I stop occasionally for meals. New Orleans Picayune: A fugitive poen s one that has escaped from its, author aft t has been out doing time in a scrap book. Chicago Times: When a politician sug rests the necessity of a new insane asylum.

you may know that he or his friends are crazy for office. Brooklyn Life: Parrot (to frishman)-Where did you get that hat? Pat-Ah, me foine bhurd, yer color is all that saves ye!

New York Sun: Wool-Rudyard Kipling toesn't seem to like America. Van Pelt—Oh, well, perhaps we can sell it to an English syndicate. Chicago Tribune: If Jay Gould only makes

\$7,500 a day, what are the malcontents howling about? It costs him nearly every cent of ing about? It costs him near it to keep the earth in repair. Drake's Magazine: Scrib-I wonder in what meter I'd best write this poem on pas Nipb-Pent-dam-meter, I should say,

New York Sun: "You lost a great chance not going into that scheme with us."
"I know it, old man; but I'd rather lose a chance than a thousand good round 'ducats," Munsey's Weekly: Wool—How was it Bronson got so "stuck" on the new dancer at the varities ! Van Pelt-She wore a great deal of paste,

didn't she! New York Herald: Manager-You say on can play the base viol?

Hohenheimer—Can I! Why, when I play the "Augel's Dream" the wings flutter right

New York Sun: "Why do you call these cigars Flora Debutante."
"Because they cost like the mischief and are all the time going out," said pater familias, ruefully.

Washington Post: "That man has won erful intellectual strength," said Bimble. "He is a literary Samson."
"Which," rejoined Bumble, "is probably
why he doesn't get his hair cut." Lowell Citizen: "Has any one sworn to this statement?" said the president of the company when the treasurer presented his

reply.

Brooklyn Life: Dashaway-What did you et for Christmus? Travers—A watch charm.
Dashaway—That so! Where is it?

Travers (sorrowfully)-It's with the Chleage Times: Mrs. Hardup-Oh, dear Did you hear, love, that dear old Mr. New-

ich had frozen his ieg! Hardup-I've known that for a long lear, I've been trying in vain to pull it for New York Sun: It is said that an edition of Tolstol's interminable "War and Peace" will be printed in a little volume of 7,000

pages, with raised letters for the blind. Great Scottsky, isn't it bad enough to be blind without having to read Tolstoi? Boston Herald: "Clara," said Nellie ropping the fashlon paper which she was eading, "what would you do if you had a mustache on your lip?" "After be took it away I should tell him that I preferred to be married in June. "Oh, papa, you are too good; this liamond belt is a poem. "Bett! Why, my dear girl, I bought that

or a necklace! "You dear old soul! How did you ever expect me to get that little thing around my neck!

Chicago News: "John," said Mr. Steingy's wife, "I wouldn't buy any more cheap trousers if I were you." "Why not?" "This last pair you bought are the identi-

cal ones I sold the ragman six weeks ago for 15 cents. Kate Field's Washington: Mr. Suscept ible (scating his partner at table)—So Ara-bella Mellowy is married at last f I suppose some of the other girls of that set will go of

Dean Highrite (beginning to say grace) The Lord be praised for all His mercies! Town Topics: Tramp-Please give mea Gentleman-What for!

Tramp—Whisky, sir. Gentleman—What's the matter with beer! A nickel is enough for that. Trainp-Surely you wouldn't compel me to drink alone

THE "TEPEE" AND THE "BUCK.

Washington Post. Lo! how sadly come the changes.

And how sadly changed is "Lo," Him of mind that was "untutored," In the days of long ago. This degenerate civilization— With the redskin run amuck-Gives no "warrior in his wigwam" But a "tepee" and its "buck." O, shades of good J. Fennimore! O, days of Daniel Boone!

Look back with Hiawatha To these times all out of tune, All stolidity and dignity
Have just tumbled in a muck, And the warrior with his wigwam Is a "topee" with its "buck," And the great primeval forest

It has changed to lands so had That "Great Spirits" they have left us And "Messiahs" are the fad. But this is all as nothing To the blooming, biarsted luck Of a wigwam and a warrior Changed to "tepee" and a "buck." There are good repeating rifles

For the quiver and the bow, While revolvers they are blooming Where the tomahawk did grow; But, alas, it sore doth grieve us, To see in the papers stuck, For a warrior in his wigwam Just a "tepecs" and a "buck."

There's a single solace left us, As we sum the matter up; Perhaps our Buffalo William May yet spill the bitter cup And in years to come may show us, In flaming posters stuck, warrior with his wigwam No "tepee" with his "buck

CURRENT LITERARY NOTES.

Henry Altemus, Philadelphia, announces the early publication of "Toldafter Supper," another volume of sketches by Jerome K. Jerome, author of "The Idle Thoughts of as

Farm Fun, a monthly published at Cincinnati, O., is just what its name indicates it to be, a funny paper for farmers. The January number is very readable and the Illustrations are excellent. While of special interest to the farmer the general reader will find it its pages much to interest and amuse him. The February Overland Monthly will constain the first article of its illustrated series

upon the industries of the coast. This will be "Bee Culture in California," by Ninetta Eames. It will be both popular and statistical, giving the figures of this industry, and describing, with lilustrations, the bee pastures and ranches, the methods of hiving and ng the honey, the habits and varieties of the bees, etc. The United States book company an-

neunces for immediate publication the su-perb volume of 500 large octavo pages, bound in green cloth, gold and colored inks, con-taining Mr. Jameson's daily record of the movements of the rear column, with over one hundred illustrations from original drawings by the author and an appendix on the natu-ral history researches of Mr. Jameson, carofully edited by experts.

Frederick Remington, the artist has just returned from the seat of the Indian disturbances in the west, bringing with him a num-ber of sketches illustrating recent incidents and events on the frontier. Several of these sketches, including a view of the battle ground at Wounded Knee creek and the beginning of the fight, together with a descriptive article by Mr. Remington, will be published in Harper's Weekly issued January 21. Edward Bellamy, the famous author of "Looking Backward," has sent, circulars broadcastle inform the public that he will seen

begin the publication at Boston of a weekly periodical, "The New Nation." The object is to make woron the present industrial see tem and endeavor to substitute the co ative, plan exploited in his novel. He will publish all the news of the social movements in Europe and America, and will doubtless produce an interesting paper. He can be addressed at 13 Winter street.

The portrait of Talicyrand, by the famous French artist Greuze, forms the frontispieco to the forthcoming February Century. The installment of the Talleyrand memoirs in that number deals almost entirely with Tal-leyrand's relations with Napoleon Bonaparte. Talley and a pologizes for taking office under the directory; describes his first meeting with Bonaparte, and tells a number of interesting anecdotes concerning him. The in-stallment closes with a very interesting report of the meeting between Napoleon, Goethe and Wieland. The March installment Talleyrand memoirs will also deal with Bona

parte Mr. E. L. Godkin in the February number expedition to relieve Emin was clearly a piratical undertaking, since it had the sanc-tion of no government and its leader was responsible to no power. In the course of the argument Mr. Godkin shows that the sympa-thy for Emin which caused the expedition to e undertaken was a sentiment born of Gor don myth, and he points out the curious fact that the people of Africa, owing to the slave trade, have always been regarded as fit spoil for pirates even by civilized nations who hold no such notions even about nny other savages. Mr. Godkin expresses the highest admiration for Stanley's courage and endurance, and approves of his conduct of the ex-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

OMAHA, Jan. 22. - To the Editor of The Bee: Mr OMAILA.Jan.22.—To the Editor of This Res: Mr. S. claims that in case of the failure of a national bank if he is a depositor, he will not get the full amount of his deposit. Mr. W. claims that the national banks have to deposit with the government an amount equal to their capital, and in case of failure of the bank depositors will be paid. In what connection does the United States stand to national banks?

He will be paid whatever the assets warrant, as in the case of any other business fail-ure. The government does not guarantee a national bank's liabilities. It does guarantee their circulation in bank notes, for the security of which it requires a deposit of government bonds to an amount exceeding their circulation by 10 per cent. The United States prescribes laws under which national banks shall be conducted and regularly inspects the books and securities for the purpose of protecting depositors, so far as human foresight can do it. By this means the losses to depos-itors in national banks has been kept very but the government has no further re

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—To the Editor of THE BEE: A dispute has arisen, and as a last resort we ask you to settle it. Can civilized Indians be naturalized and vote? CORBY STREET Yes, Don't you remember Mr. Dorsey's famous appeal to "the gentlemen of the Omaha tribe" in Thurston county? They all

voted for him, but it didn't save him. OMAHA, Jan. 22 - To the Editor of THE BEE: To decide a dispute picase answer the follow-ing: "A" says the current of the Japan sea af-fects the climate of the Pacific coast I America; "B" says It does not. Which is right? WAT is right. It notably affects northern Catifornia, Oregon and Washington,

OMAHA, Jan. 21.—To the Editor of THE BOT Did Mr. Harrison in his inaugural address say that he did not want the second term of office

Sidney, Neb., Jan. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please answer the following: 1. The names of the ten largest cities in the United States from the last census. 2. When were the articles of confederation adopted and in what city:

A Subscitizer. 1. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Cleveland. 2.

Philadelphia, in 1777.

OMARA, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Piease state where Stanley the explorer was born; what his nationality is; who his mother was; at what point or place was he called Stanley, or was that his first name, and in Stanley, or was that his first name, and in what droumstances was his mother when he left home. This will settle a dispute.
T. R. L.

He is believed to have been born in Wales, out the name of his father and mother are not definitely known. He was adopted by H. M. Stanley of New Orleans and took als name. He is now a naturalized American citizen. For all known facts see THE BEE of December 25, 1890.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 22.—To the Editor of THE BEE.—Kindly 2give definition of the word Mizpah. A friend asked me to give it and I gave it up. Think it is a Bible word. JOHN MCGUIRE. As the word is commonly used, for a motto, etc., it means, "God be with thee and me when we are apart, one from another." As when we are apart, one from another." As used in Hebrew annals it means a place of

GREENWOOD, Neb. Jan. 22:—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please answer if there is a house in America that publishes a list of unclaimed fortunes left in the old country, or a list of persons in this country that are heirs to fortunes in the old country.

There are many firms of the kind in New York and most of them are frauds. In Lon-don there is a court which keeps track of such matters. A letter addressed to Sir Charles Matthews, London, will probably

prospect or commanding hill.

reach the proper hands. King Kalakaua's name meant "Day of Bat-

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